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July 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 90 67.

July 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 92 74

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Arrest Under American Espionage Act.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 11.
An employee of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., has been arrested here, under the American Espionage Act. A letter home, criticising the Government, is reported to be the cause.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

Another Forceful Speech by Mr. Hughes.

London, July 10.

Addressing a large and representative meeting of the British Producers' Organisation in London, Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, again dwelt at great length on the absolute necessity of the British Empire organising industrially and economically if it wishes to maintain its position after the war. He said to win the war without being prepared to meet the immediate post-war conditions would mean that we should elapse empty husks. Political independence and the trappings of greatness would remain for a season, but without economic greatness degeneracy would begin. How could this mighty Empire hold together in the future save by numerous virile populations united by ties of self-interest, as well as of race and common ideals, and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Upon the conditions which guaranteed a profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and under good conditions; upon the development of land and other primary resources, the greatness, nay, the very existence of the Empire and every part of it, absolutely rested. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hughes proceeded to argue that Britain's pre-war economic policy was one of negation, and, judged by results, it did not pay. In this matter of life and death, things were allowed to take their course. No other nation acted thus. He showed how Germany's share in world trade grew by leaps and bounds. As an example, fifty years ago, Britain produced roughly five times more iron and two-and-a-quarter times more steel than Germany. In 1919, Germany produced twice as much iron and two-and-a-half times as much steel as Britain. Moreover, many of the best rooms in the Empire's industrial mansions were occupied by Germans. Germany's peaceful penetration had honeycombed Britain's industrial life, so that Britain traded not entirely for her own advantage but also for Germany's. After the inferno the world was passing through, could it be maintained even by those who before the war thought that Britain's economic policy was the best policy that that policy will suit post-war conditions? "In the new economic environment after the war if we are not adequately equipped we shall surely perish." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hughes pointed out that few realised what would be the position after the war. Britain's war indebtedness had already reached eight thousand millions sterling; add to this interest on this stupendous sum, many millions annually for pensions, huge sums for repatriation, vocational education for disabled soldiers and many other financial responsibilities, and it would be realised that we were in for a pretty bad time, for remember all these were new burdens to be added to pre-war burdens and would have to be met out of wealth produced after the war. Hence it was obvious we must produce more per unit of labour and per pound of capital invested than ever. Neither eloquence nor resolutions can solve this problem. "Of course, you can die or quit, which amounts to the same thing, but if you want to live you must act promptly. The more you look at the terrific problem, the more appalling it appears. You want to forget it and believe somebody that you will muddle through, but at the back of your mind you know that it cannot be side-stepped." Mr. Hughes, continuing, re-emphasised that the only way to deal with the problem was to organise every industry so that each fitted into the other like the cogs of a machine and formed part of a great national organisation. The co-operation of organised Labour was absolutely necessary. A fundamental fact was that more wealth must be produced. Some people still wanted to take the German brother by the hand after the war, although it was the hand that was stained by the blood of innocents. These people spoke of internationalism and still wanted an open policy. "So do the Germans, but it is the open door for Germany, not for the British Empire." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hughes referred sarcastically to those who, after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and all that has happened since in Russia, cry out in horror when someone in the interests of our own self-preservation urges necessary national and industrial measures. It does not begin or end with tariff reform. Every industry must be dealt with as circumstances demanded. If a duty was necessary, why not have it? Why not deal with this question non-politically on its merits? It was a national and Imperial non-party question, and, a business question. The British Government has already the nuclei of complementary organisation as far as raw materials are concerned. Mr. Hughes said:—"What is wanted for coordination of these nuclei, and organisation of industry generally, is an immediate declaration of the Government's economic policy and the appointment of someone clothed in the necessary authority to begin without delay to organise for peace." (Cheers.)

FROM THE SKIES.

The Belgian Royal Visit to England.

London, July 10.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, visiting their Majesties on the occasion of their silver wedding, crossed the Channel in separate aeroplanes. Lord Curzon, speaking at to-day's Belgian concert at the Albert Hall, at which the Belgian King and Queen and their British Majesties were present, said the former were the first King and Queen ever to descend on our coasts from the skies.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN AFRICA.

London, July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg, referring to General Botha's statement regarding enemy intrigue in South Africa, says three alleged international Socialists, of whom one is an ex-member of the Transvaal Provincial Council, have been arrested. Bail has been refused. The crisis has abated.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION.

A Sensation in the Reichstag.

London, July 10.

A message from Copenhagen says that the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann caused a sensation in the Reichstag, where it was announced on von Kuehlmann's return from Headquarters. The Centre Leader, Herr von Groeber, proposed the postponement of the sitting in order to enable the parties to discuss the situation, owing to the Socialists declaring they would not vote for the new War Loan unless Admiral von Hintze declared his policy. Socialists are greatly dissatisfied at the appointment of Admiral von Hintze.

Von Hintze Appointed.

London, July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a telegram from Berlin confirms that Admiral von Hintze has succeeded Baron von Kuehlmann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Future Possibilities.

London, July 10.

The Press both of London and Paris, assuming the correctness of the report regarding the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann, is of opinion that it constitutes a triumph for the Pan-Germans and is likely to be followed by stronger measures against Russia, especially after the assassination of Count Mirbach, and also possibly by a supreme effort in France or Italy soon. Admiral von Hintze, who is mentioned as his successor, is described as one of the most notorious intriguers and adventurers in the German Diplomatic Service. He was Ambassador at Peking but owing to various scandals he was recalled. He was in Mexico when the war broke out but managed to return to Germany in the guise of an Englishman. Then he returned to China, crossing the Pacific as a super-cargo in a Scandinavian tramp.

A Hitch.

London, July 10.

Apparently there is some hitch regarding Baron von Kuehlmann's successor. A later official Berlin message states that Admiral von Hintze is mentioned as successor, but a final decision has not yet been made.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Aircraft Busy.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"Enemy aircraft is active on the northern part of the front. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and one was driven down uncontrollable. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs over the line. We also dropped two tons of bombs on Lille Junction and one-half ton on Bruges Docks. Three British machines are missing. During the night we dropped three tons of bombs on enemy railways and camps. All our machines returned."

A British Success.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a successful minor operation on the night of the 9th instant at Meris, in which we captured nine machine guns and two trench mortars and a number of prisoners.

German Admissions.

London, July 10.

A wireless German official message states that strong French forces advanced several times and established themselves to the west of Anthuill and to the north of Longpont.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

Progress on Eighty Mile Front.

London, July 11.

It is pointed out that the important advance of the French and Italians in Southern Albania, on an eighty-mile front, between the sea and Lake Ochrida, is the climax to the pressure steadily exercised during the past two months. The French and Italians since the spring have pushed their way northward twenty miles and are now advancing in considerable strength and substantially progressing in a mountainous and roadless region. British monitors are co-operating with the Italians on the coastal sector, where the Italians are already twenty miles north of Avlona, apparently aiming at Durazzo.

Still Advancing.

London, July 10.

An Italian official message states:—"Having reached a point west of the Lower and Middle Semeni and extended east in occupation of heights at the head of Tomorica, our troops are advancing and repulsing the enemy at the centre and astride the Osam."

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FLOODS.

Terrible Conditions Prevailing.

London, July 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Vienna newspapers give further details of the heavy and continuous rains and serious floods in Austria and South Germany. Houses and bridges have been destroyed at Salzkammergut, while the Danube at Vienna has reached its highest level for the past thirty years and is still rising. Vienna during the week end has been without meat and horseflesh has been sold at famine prices. The newspapers state that Austria has lost over half of the country's livestock.

A GALLANT CHAPLAIN.

London, July 10.

Four new recipients of the Victoria Cross include the Chaplain, the Rev. Theodor Bayley Hardy, D.S.O., M.C., who is over fifty years of age, and "who displayed marvellous energy and endurance which would be remarkable even in a very much younger man." Three incidents are cited showing how he tended to an incapacitated officer and men during actions, notwithstanding the fact that he was exposed to the most dangerous conditions, including very close enemy artillery fire.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Aviation Losses.

London, July 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There is nothing to report. Seven German machines were destroyed and six driven down uncontrollable. Four British are missing. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs principally on rail-connections at Boulers, Tournai and Warvin, on dumps at Warnton, and Bac St. Maur. Practically no flying was possible on the night of July 8.

Lines Slightly Advanced.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed local attacks eastward of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy's guns developed considerable activity from Villers Bretonneux to the Ancre. We drove off raiders southward of Bucquoy and slightly advanced the line in the neighbourhood of Meris.

French Captures.

London, July 10.

A French communique states: South of the Aisne an enemy counter-attack against the positions we carried in the region of Chavigny Farm failed. We prisoners 830 in this morning's attack west of Anthuill, and captured thirty machine-guns.

It is semi-officially stated that since June 15 the French in local operations have captured 5,400 prisoners, including 60 officers.

A French communique reports: There is reciprocal artillery north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne in the region of Chavigny Farm. We carried out several counter-attacks in Champagne and took prisoners. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons set afire on July 8.

BITTER FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

Amsterdam, July 10.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that a member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up quarters in the German Legation at Moscow with a view to ensuring the safety of the personnel of the Embassy.

A Berlin message says the Government has recalled the German Ambassador at Kieff. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that street fighting with the greatest bitterness is continuing at Moscow. Revolutionaries barricaded the Imperial Theatre, mounted machine-guns at all the windows and fired on the Bolshevik troops.

The German newspapers report an outbreak of cholera in southern Ukraine and northern Bessarabia, which is spreading to Hungary.

BRITISH SUBMARINE DAMAGED.

London, July 9.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine while patrolling off the East Coast was attacked on the afternoon of July 7 by five enemy seaplanes with bombs and machine-gun fire. The submarine suffered only slight damage and was towed back to harbour by another submarine. An officer and five men were killed.

ATTACKS ON ENEMY AERODROMES.

London, July 9.

The Air Ministry announces that aeroplanes on July 8 successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. Bombs were observed to burst on sheds and hangars. On the night of July 8 the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked with good results. Two hangars were reported to be on fire. Trains and search-lights were attacked from low altitude. All the British machines returned safely.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

London, July 11.

The "Observer" says: The policy of a bold but balanced reform of the Indian Government now revealed is a great project of timely and creative statesmanship in trite succession to our best achievements in harmonising the Empire and Liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated, but emerging still greater from the war.

THE PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

London, July 10.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons at a dinner given in honour of Dr. Jowett on his return from America said he was more confident to-day than he had ever been of the issue of the war, one reason being the appearance of the American troops he saw in France.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AVIATION.

London, July 10.

Sir Basil Zaharoff has been given £25,000 to establish a professorship of aviation in London.

SIBERIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

London, July 10.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, wiring on July 4, says:—"The 'Asahi' correspondent at Vladivostok" says a Provisional Government of Siberia has been established in Vladivostok. It intends to summon the Constituent Assembly. Its programme includes the liberation of Siberia from Bolsheviks, the avoidance of foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of provincial councils and labour bureaux, the distribution of land and the continuance of the war against the Central Powers.

JEWS EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

Stockholm, July 10.

According to the Jewish Press Bureau the Finnish Government has ordered the expulsion of the Jews before September 30 and instructed the communities to refuse them food thereafter. The only exceptions will be a few who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—A telegram to the King and Queen, sent in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, seems to have given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding, it is perhaps well to explain that the telegram was despatched hurriedly at mid-day, on the day of the Anniversary, and when there was no longer time for consultation if it was to get home in reasonable time for the celebration.

I sincerely regret that was not worded "members of the Hongkong Club and the British Community". The hurry in which it was despatched in these days of severe strain on one's time and the fact that I happened to be Chairman of the Club and President of the St. George's Society this year must be my apology for tactlessly omitting the elder Society of "St. Andrews", or, in fact, distinguishing between any loyal British subjects.

I can say no more than that there was not the slightest intention on my part to wound the feelings of any loyal patriot and only the thought of rushing off loyal greetings and congratulations ere they were too late. Had I thought of it earlier, I should naturally have consulted all the Societies with a view to a joint telegram.

Yours etc.

F.H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong July 12, 1918.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

Defendant's Discharge Ordered.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy, the case was again brought on this morning in which a Chinese was charged with seriously assaulting another Chinese.

Inspector MacDonald stated that the complainant was now out of Hospital, and he had been instructed to ask for the case to be withdrawn.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, who appeared for the accused, thought it was due to the defendant that the facts should be stated. The complainant was some time ago the claimant in a Summary Court case against the defendant, and succeeded in the action, subsequently putting the defendant in gaol for not paying. He (Mr. D'Almada) obtained the man's discharge, and within a few days the complainant was seriously assaulted at night and taken to the hospital. There was no evidence against the defendant, but he was arrested on suspicion, because he had been put in gaol by complainant.

Inspector MacDonald said that it was not an ordinary assault case, but a serious stab wound. The doctor had grave doubts to the man's recovery at one time.

His Worship ordered defendant's discharge.

To Pacify the Constable.

A larking charged a hawker before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with attempting to bribe him. The constable stated that he had occasion to arrest the hawker, when he was offered forty cents to free the man. The defendant's story was that the constable so badly assaulted him that he offered the forty cents in order to pacify him. His Worship did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict, and discharged the accused.

GENERAL NEWS.

Big Bangkok Lottery.

There is talk of a million tical lottery to be run by the New War Aid Association, Bangkok, the preliminary arrangements for which were being made by the Patriotic League, before it was decided to close the local branch of the League. *Bangkok Times*.

The Attack on Kwangtung. Owing to the decision of the Government to attack Kwangtung from three different directions, the wealthy people and the gentry, living in bordering towns in Kiangsi and in other places affected, have become alarmed. Refugees from Kiangsi are arriving in Shanghai daily in increasing numbers. Merchants are settling their accounts prematurely in anticipation of troublous times, says the *N. C. Daily News* the 4th instant.

An Artistic Catalogue. Copies of Mr. Beikichi Kurosawa's illustrated catalogue of writings and paintings by the Chinese Emperors, Emperesses and Princes dating from the Tang Dynasty to the end of the Ching Dynasty, have been presented to the Emperor and Empress of Japan, H.I.H. the Crown Prince, several other Princes of the Blood and to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who received Mr. Kurosawa. Arrangements are also being made to present a copy to King George.

A Believer in Suttie. The Rev. S. Abraham, of Kuala Lumpur, (says the *Malay Mail*) has received from Jaffa news of the death of his nephew, Mr. P. Kandiah Pillai, manager of the Hindu Organ of Jaffa, and the suicide of his wife immediately afterwards, she putting kerosene oil on her clothes and applying fire. The bodies were cremated together the next day. Both the wife and husband were very staunch in their Hindu faith, the wife apparently retaining her belief in the doctrine of suttie.

America and Rubber. The various rubber companies on the east coast of Sumatra are about to draw the attention of the United States Consulate in Batavia to the probability that the U.S. Government may shortly prohibit the import of rubber coming from estates which employ Germans in their services. The steamship companies are already in possession of a list of companies who come within the said definition. If the U.S. Government agree to the suggestion, many estates will be compelled to dismiss the Germans.

A Famous Stallion. The thoroughbred stallion Orby, by Orme—Rhoda B. the property of Mr. Richard Croker, has died at Glencairn, County Dublin. He failed to score as a two-year-old, but in 1907 he won the English Derby, the Irish Derby, the Earl of Sefton's Plate at Liverpool and the Baldyle Plate. Orby did not run after his second season, but at the stud he sired several good winners, including Disdam, winner of the One Thousand Guineas last year; Dradamenos, Kempton Jubilee, 1915; Eos, Cambridgehire, 1916, and Flying Orb, Portland Plate, 1914.

China Mutual v. Port of London. In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal the case of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. The Port of London Authority was decided on 10th May, before Lords Justice Pickford, Baines and Scrutton. It was an appeal of the plaintiffs for judgment of an order for a new trial. The plaintiffs, the China Mutual, of Liverpool, had claimed £3,305 damages in respect of injury sustained by the steamship Polyphemus while entering the East India Dock, London, on 18th November, 1916, through a collision between the Polyphemus and the lower pier head at the entrance of the dock, the property of the defendants. The Polyphemus was entering under the directions of the dockmaster and the plaintiffs alleged that the collision was caused by the negligence and breach of duty by the defendants, the Port of London Authority, or their servants. The defendants denied the negligence. The jury found negligence on both sides, and the plaintiffs now appealed. The Court ordered a new trial to be held.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Circus Train Wrecked.

A circus train was wrecked on

the Michigan Central Railroad

near Hammond, Indiana, on June

21. Gaudily painted cars caught

fire, burning many passengers.

It is estimated 59 persons were

killed and 145 injured.

New Zealand's Rabbit Pest.

As a fair illustration of the

rabbit pest in certain portions of

New Zealand, and especially in

the drier sections of the South

Island, it is stated that on an

estate lately taken over by the

New Zealand Government com-

prising 12,448 acres of freehold

and a pastoral run of 19,250 acres

there were killed or captured

about 120,000 rabbits in order to

clear up the property so as to

make it suitable for the location

of returned soldiers.

A Rich Prize at Hailer.

Harbin, June 25.—Col.

Simionov's deputy at Hailer has

seized Bla. 1,000,000 worth of

cowhides, said to be the property

of the largest tannery in Petro-

grad. The godown man has been

detained. The goods had been

stored for several months because

shipment was unsafe. The deputy

excuses the seizure on the ground

that the hides are German owned.

They have been loaded on railway

cars and it is stated have since

been sold to Japanese.

DIAMONDS IN IRON.

Possibility of Gems by

Manufacture.

Real diamonds, artificially

made, were shown recently at the

Institute of Civil Engineers,

where Sir Charles Parsons, of

tarbaine fame, read a paper on

experiments which showed that

diamonds exist in iron.

The diamonds were few and

small, and it was stated that they

were produced at enormous cost

compared with Bond-street prices

for South African diamonds. Only

the resources of the largest engi-

neering works in the world made

the experiments possible.

It is believed that with the

advance of chemistry and electrical

engineering it may one day be

cheaper to make diamonds than

dig for them.

Sir Charles Parsons showed

that diamonds exist in iron in the

proportion of one in 20,000 parts

of weight, compared with one in

5,400,000 in the blue clay, which

is the average yield of the De

Beers mines.

Diamonds in variable quantity,

he added, might be produced at a

pressure equal to that exerted two

miles below the earth's surface, a

heat of about 700 degrees Centi-

grade and comparatively moderate

pressure being essentials in the

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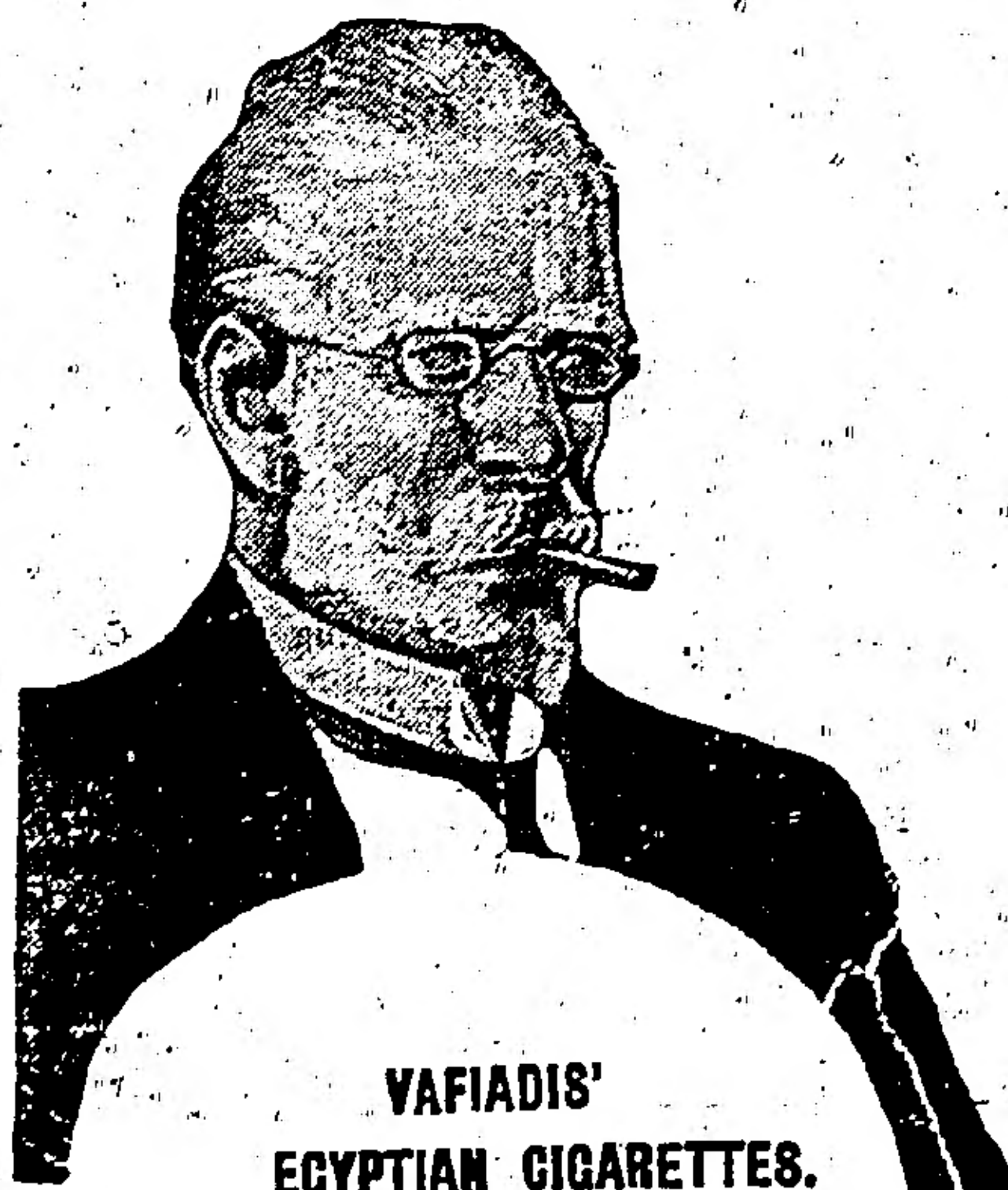
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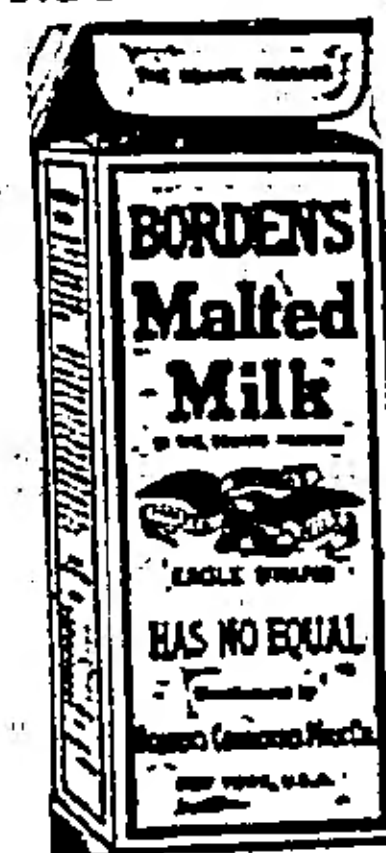
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WE beg to notify the Public that
we, the undersigned, being proper
and fully certificated Masseurs,
have this day formed the above
Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA & Mr. I. HONDA

Mrs. A. SUGA & Mrs. S. HONDA

24 Queen's Road Central.

WATSON'S PULVOSMIDROSIS.

AN IDEAL DUSTING
POWDER.

Keeps the feet and armpits cool
and sweet in the warmest weather
and removes any unpleasant odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In tins 50 cts. each.

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A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

SIBERIA'S FUTURE.

Yesterday we made a few brief comments on the situation in
Siberia, caused by the growing power of the reorganised Czechoslovak
forces. We return to the subject on account of the fact that a
telegram since to hand reveals an even more important development
than any which has yet transpired, being no less than the
establishment of a Provisional Government at Vladivostok and the
announcement of its general programme. Matters have thus
speedily come to a head, and though it is as yet early in the day to
forecast what the likely attitude of foreign Powers will be to the
newly-created administration, the circumstances seem to warrant
the view that the opposition to the Bolsheviks is now taking on a
more practical and ordered form. It is evident, at any rate, that the
new element in Siberia is taking itself seriously and is prepared to
assume responsibilities which the securing of the upper hand carries
with it.

The future of Siberia is a matter of the greatest moment to the
Allies in particular, and on its fate much of the future of Russia
will also depend. Its geographical situation makes it occupy a
peculiarly important position vis-à-vis China and the Far East
generally, while by reason of its immense unexploited riches we
can well understand Germany's anxiety to get a foothold on its
territory. The conquest of Siberia by the enemy would therefore
be a serious blow to Allied interests in general, and it is that fact
which explains the constant urgings which have been made in
favour of Japanese intervention on behalf of the Entente
Powers and of Russia as well. Why Japan has not yet stepped
in, it would be difficult to say. Many reasons have been given,
but none on them has appeared to fully explain the point; so for
the moment we must accept the situation as it is, feeling that
if a vital necessity does arise, the way will be made open
for the only one of our Allies in a position to render
effective help in this respect. Turning to the programme of the
new Government, we see that the liberation of Siberia from Bolshevik
assumption is placed in the forefront of the new statement of policy,
and that is only a natural stand in view of all the circumstances. The
next item is given as the "avoidance of foreign intervention," though
what that phrase precisely conveys it would be difficult to hazard a
guess. It means that the new Government is opposed to foreign
assistance, than the declaration is, in our opinion, a regrettable one,
for, incidentally, it must not be overlooked that the Allies have
materially helped in wresting Vladivostok itself from the misguided
Bolsheviks. What is much more to the point, however, is that the
Allied Powers are wholly disinterested in their desire to assist Russia
in general and Siberia in particular. They have no such ideas of
conquest as the Germans; they merely want to bring about an era
of concord and harmony; and the Czechoslovaks must know that
anything that they do will be all to the interests of those who are
seeking freedom from oppression. In this instance, as in all others
where the fate of small nations is concerned, fair play may be
expected from the Allies.

Of the other items in the new Siberian Government programme,
none is more significant than the determination to continue the war
against the Central Powers. In that fact, the leaders of the new
Administration reveal a level-headedness which contrasts with the
visionary ideas of those who think that safety can be attained with-
out resisting a dangerous and insidious foe. Here we have at any
rate a remnant of the people who realise what Prussiaism stands
for and who are determined to set all their strength against its
influence. Siberia, like Russia as a whole, is at the parting of the
ways. She can win for herself a big future, and if the latest turn in
events helps towards that end, then it must assuredly be most heartily
welcomed.

Another Change.

Germany is once again having
trouble in high quarters, for one
of yesterday's telegrams an-
nounced the fact that the Kaiser
had accepted the resignation of
the Foreign Secretary, Baron von
Kuehlmann. The development is
not surprising, as there could be
no greater contrast in viewpoint
than the policies of the All Highest
and the now replaced Foreign
Secretary. The former is all for
"Blood and Iron," with which,
plus the assistance of the Kaiser's
very own God, he believes victory
can be won for the Germans.
Baron von Kuehlmann, however,
has recently had to concede the
impossibility of a German military
victory. His disappearance from
office is therefore not altogether to
be marvelled at. Even a worm will
turn, and the ex-Foreign Sec-
retary appears to have had enough
of the Kaiser's bombast concern-
ing the final triumph of German
arms. An interesting point is that
Admiral von Hinz, the notori-
ous former Ambassador in China,
is mentioned for the vacant post.
Well, if a knowledge of intrigue in
foreign lands is any qualification
for the position, von Hinz is no
doubt the right man for the
billet. He is a Han of the Huns
and should prove a veritable soul-
mate for the Kaiser. We in the
East know his record, and though
we cannot bring ourselves to com-
pliment the German people on
the new Minister, we have no
doubt that he will in every re-
spect meet the great Wilhelm's
ideal of what such a man should
be.

Great Britain's Economic Policy.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes, Aus-
tralia's energetic Prime Minister,
in his statement regarding Great
Britain's economic policy, has
taken the best course towards
effecting those drastic changes
which it is universally admitted
are necessary. He points out
ruthlessly how our pre-war
economic policy was one of
negation and that judged by
results "it did not pay." This
is tantamount to saying that
we were heading towards bank-
ruptcy. As in the case of ordi-
nary commercial concerns, so in
the case of States, it must be
shown that they are progressing,
otherwise the only rational
conclusion to come to is
that they are likely to
end in disaster. Mr. Hughes does
not mince matters. He contrasts
our position previous to the war
with that of Germany, and the
contrast is in no respect to our
credit as a commercial nation. It
is clear that in the keen competi-
tion that existed for world mar-
kets we had allowed ourselves to
become involved in methods that
were the reverse of enterprising,
and which were inferior to those
of our competitors who realised
that they had a long way to
overcome. While we still had
and have enormous commercial
interests throughout the world,
it is nevertheless a fact that we
were by no means progressing
as were many of our competitors,
notably the United States and
Germany. The war has shown us
the folly of our ways and has
pointed out the remedies that
must be applied. Germany has
been no less foolish, for had she
been content to continue on her
path of commercial prosperity and
not allowed herself to fall so
entirely into the hands of the
Prussian military fanatics nothing
probably—particularly as she was
so thoroughly unscrupulous in
her methods—would have pre-
vented her from becoming the
greatest commercial nation in
the world. The war therefore has
saved the British Empire and
saved the freedom loving nations
allied to us and will ultimately
bring to ruin those who sought to
dominate the world by force.

Mentioned in Despatches.

Friends of Major F. G. Payne,
D. S. O., will be interested to
hear that he has again been men-
tioned in despatches and also has
won the Belgian Croix de Guerre.
His division had the distinction
of a special order of the day
issued by the Commander-in-
Chief after the heavy fighting in
April. Major Payne, who was
formerly in the Electricity De-
partment, Shanghai Municipal
Council, is serving with the 10th
Lancashire Regiment.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU MUST HAVE WRINKLES,
LET THEM BE JOY-LINES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow in the 64th birth-
day of Mr. Walter Long, Sec-
retary of State for the Colonies.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Telegraphic Interruption.
The Japanese telegraph lines
to Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe
are interrupted.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines
for the week ending June 22,
amounted to 65,889 tons and the
sales during the period, to 51,661
tons.

The Health Returns.
During yesterday there were
notified two non-fatal cases of
plague and one fatal occurrence
of enteric, the sufferers being all
Chinese. There were no cases
of spotted fever.

A Returned Banished.
A Chinese, who was banished
for ten years in 1916, was arrest-
ed in Wanchai last evening and
was charged before Mr. E. D. C.
Wolfe, at the Magistracy this
morning. Sentence of one year's
hard labour and four hours stocks
was passed.

An Offensive Phrase.
Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this
morning, two Chinese unfortu-
nates were charged with tres-
passing within the lines of the
74th Punjabis at Kowloon. During
the hearing of the case one
defendant used the phrase "Molo
Kwai" ("Black-devil") when
referring to an Indian, and his
Worship told the woman, that if
she were not careful she would
be charged with using insulting
language. After hearing the
evidence, his Worship imposed
fines of \$50, or one month's hard
labour.

Stonecutting without a Permit.
A Chinese contractor was
summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood,
at the Police Court this morning,
for cutting stones on a hillside
without permission. It was stated
by Mr. Sara, of the P. W. D., that
defendant had permission to cut
stones on Caroline Hill to the
extent of fifty cubic feet. The
permission expired in June, but
blasting was still going on, and
the extent allowed by the permit
had been exceeded. A great deal
of damage had been done to trees,
and the place was literally a
quarry. A fine of \$100 was
imposed.

Death Enquiry.
At the Police Court this after-
noon, an enquiry was held into
the circumstances surrounding
the death of a boatman named
Chan Kin. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe,
acting as Coroner, outlining the
facts, said the body was recovered
from the water as far back as
May 9 this year. It was picked
up close to Bay View Police
Station and was in a very decom-
posed state. There was a bullet
hole in the chest which looked as
though the man had been shot.
The deceased was wearing cloth-
ing at the time which had been
identified as belonging to him.
Enquiries had been made into
the case by the Police, but up to
the present no arrests had been
made.

Swearing on the Cocks' Head.
At the Summary Court this
morning before Mr. Justice Gom-
pertz an interesting case arose
concerning a claim by an Indian
money-lender for a small amount
from a Chinese. The defendant
stoutly denied that he owed the
money, the plaintiff as stoutly
contesting that he did. The
Chinese said that it was another
man who owed it and he had
nothing to do with the debt at
all. His Lordship eventually
asked defendant if he would be
willing to cut off a cock's head in
the temple and swear that he had
not received any money from the
plaintiff. Defendant replied that
he would willingly do so. Plain-
tiff, while agreeing to this,
stipulated that he should be
present when the oath was taken,
and also that defendant should
place his hand on his son's head
at the time he took the oath. His
Lordship made it clearly under-
stood that if defendant took the
oath he would dismiss the claim.

LATE SIR ROBERT BREDON.

His Career in China.

It was with feeling of very
deep regret that the news was
received by his many friends in
Shanghai of the death of Sir
Robert Bredon, K. O. M. G.,
which had occurred in Peking at
8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, says
the N. C. Daily Daily of July 5.
The news was not unexpected
owing to the fact that telegraphic
information had been received
here on Tuesday to the effect that
Sir Robert was very seriously ill.
From his long connection with
the Chinese Maritime Customs
service, in the most important
positions, Sir Robert Bredon was
probably one of the best known
men in China from Peking to
Canton.

The eldest son of the late Dr.
Alexander Bredon, M.D., and
born at Portadown, Ireland, on
February 4, 1848, it was origi-
nally intended that he should follow
his father in the medical profes-
sion, but although he obtained
first place in the examination for
the Army Medical Staff, first place
in the final examination for
students at Netley Hospital, as
well as taking the degrees of
M.A., M.B., and M.Ch., University
of Dublin, in 1866, he resigned his
commission as Surgeon in H. M.
97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment
of Foot after six years of service
to join the Chinese Maritime
Customs and on September 1,
1873, was appointed Chief
Secretary in Peking to the
Inspector-General, the late Sir
Robert Hart.

This post he held until June
10, 1876, when he was appointed
Commissioner of Customs at
Chefoo, holding this office at
Chefoo, Ningpo, Canton and
Peking in rotation, until on
August 5, 1878, under arrange-
ment with the Tientsin Yamen he
was made Chief Secretary in con-
joint charge of the Inspectorate.
On August 31 of that year he was
Chief Secretary in sole charge of
the Inspectorate, and was Chief
Secretary until October 31, 1897.

In the meantime, on September
3, 1879, Mr. Bredon was married
to Miss L. V. Banks, youngest
daughter of Thomas Crane Banks,
of San Francisco. On his return
to China from three months' leave
he became Commissioner of
Customs at Hankow, and with
intervals of leave (in 1882, 1885,
1887, 1890 and 1891) held this
position until September 3, 1891,
when he was transferred to
Shanghai, where he remained
until March 31, 1893. Mr. Bredon
again became Chief Secretary in
Peking in that year, and in 1898
was appointed Deputy Inspector-
General of Customs.

From 1908 to 1910, inclusive, he
was Acting Inspector General of
Customs, with the rank of Provin-
cial Lieutenant-Governor, in the
absence of Sir Robert Hart.

In April 1910, he vacated this
position on being appointed to the
Shuiwachu (Chinese Board of
Customs) which had been
established by an Imperial Decree
of May 6, 1906, but the post on
the Shuiwachu was merely a con-
venient means of withdrawal from
the service, in the usual Chinese
fashion and Sir Robert never did
any work in connection with it.

Sir Robert Bredon was closely
associated with the negotiations
leading up to the Maokay Treaty
of 1902, being a member of the
Commission which consisted of
Sheng Hsuan-huai (Sheng Kung-
po), Lu Hsi-kwan and himself
with Mr. F. E. Taylor, and Mr.
A. E. Hippisley representing
Chinese interests, and Sir Charles
Dodgson, Sir James L. Mackay,
K.O.I.E., and Mr. Henry Cook-
burn, C.B., representing British
interests.

Sir Robert was present with
his wife and daughter in the
British Legation, Peking, during
its siege and bombardment, and
received the China medal and
clasp. He was created C.M.G.,
in 1903, and K.O.M.G. early in
1904, and among other decora-
tions that have been bestowed
upon him are those of an Officer
of the Legion of Honour (France),
Commander of the Order of Olaf
(Norway), Second-class Sacred
Treasure (Japan), Grand Cross
Order of St. Stanislas (Russia),
Second Class Crown of Prussia
with star, Second-class Rising Sun
(Japan), Grand Cross Order of

HOTEL KEEPERS SUMMONED.

Unlicensed Billiard Tables.

Mr. F. Reichmann, the man-
ager of the Grand Hotel, was
summoned before Mr. J. R.
Wood, at the Police Court this
morning, for having on his pre-
mises a billiard table without a
licence.

Sergeant Field stated that the
defendant's licence expired in
August, 1916, and he had been
warned to renew it. The fee
would have been \$100.

The defendant admitted the
offence, saying he was sorry that
he had not renewed the licence.

His Worship pointed out that
the Government had lost \$100.
The fine under the Ordinance was
\$25, and that was the fine that
would be imposed.

Mr. Chopard, the manager of
the Astor House Hotel, was sum-
moned in respect of two billiard
tables.

Sergeant Field stated that the
licence in this case had expired in
1913.

Defendant, who said he only
became manager of the Hotel at
the beginning of last year, was
fined \$25.

There was another summons
against Mr. Reichmann, of the
Grand Hotel, this being brought
by the Public Work Department,
for failing to pull down a veran-
dah of the Hotel when told to
do so.

Mr. Edwards, of the P. W. D.,
stated that he served a notice
requiring the verandah to be
pulled down, as it had been
deemed to be unsafe. No attention
was paid to this and a further
notice was served on June 29
requiring the verandah to be
pulled down in twenty-four hours.
It was only when the summons
was served that the work was
commenced.

Defendant stated that notice
was served on his clerk, who told
defendant nothing about it. The
first he knew of the matter was
when he saw Mr. Edwards. Work
was immediately started and was
now nearly finished.

His Worship imposed a fine of
\$5, ordering the money to be
collected from the clerk, whose
fault he thought it was.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

Every mother knows how fatal
the hot summer months are to
small children. Cholera infantum,
diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach
troubles are rife at this time and
often a precious little life is lost
after only a few hours illness.
The mother who keeps Baby's
Own Tablets, the Canadian
children's remedy, in the house
feels safe. The occasional use of
the Tablets prevents stomach and
bowel troubles, or if trouble
comes suddenly—as it generally
does—the Tablets help bring the
baby safely through. They are
sold by medicine dealers, or by
mail at 60 cents the vessel, from
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Francis Joseph of Austria, Com-
mander First-class Danneberg
(Denmark), and Ovil Bank First-
class, with red button, in China.
His writings comprise various
papers in Customs publications on
Chinese railway and financial
questions, including some in
Chinese.

Sir Robert was a member of
the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai
Country Club and the Shanghai
Races Club, the flags of which
were at half mast as a mark of
respect. He was also a member
of the Peking Club and of the
Junior United Service Club,
London. He was Chairman of
Committee of the Shanghai Club
in 1901-23 and was Chairman of
the Stewards of the Shanghai
Races Club about the same time.

To his widow, and his daugh-
ter, who married Mr. C. H. Laura
of the Salt Gabelle, now in
Peking, the deepest sympathy is
extended in their bereavement.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Rag-made paper has excellent
lasting qualities, and the paper
produced from linen and cotton
rag, which was dug up by Sir
Aurel Stein from a cemetery in
Central Asia and which could
safely be ascribed to the fifth or
sixth century of an era, was, he
asserts, as fresh and crisp as if
made only the other day. Inferior
substitutes for rag were intro-
duced about half a century ago
in the sixties, and books printed
before this decade are all right in
the matter of their preservation.
But those published during the
past half century, being mostly
printed on inferior rag, substi-
tutes, would deteriorate and not
last long. In India we have also
to consider the effect of the
climate on paper deterioration,
and even the best rag-made paper
does not last as long here as in
colder climates. Hence the paper-
made in our generation from rag
substitutes will succumb much
sooner here than in northern
latitudes. The whole subject
concerns libraries and much more
the Government closely, and we
trust its discussion will bear
practical fruit in the latter using
for its valuable permanent records
only the best rag-made paper.—
Manchester Guardian.

The new-comer behind the lines
in France soon begins to notice
that our transport companies
have every one of their vehicles
named upon a distinct plan. One
company, for instance, has on each
of its lorries the native town of
the driver prefixed by the words
"Pride of" painted conspicuously
on the canopy. If one happens
to see this particular company
"on the move" one is provided
with a singular illustration of
how our drivers hail from all
parts of the kingdom, as "Pride
of Sheffield," "Pride of Kilkirk,"
"Pride of Belfast," "Pride of
Nottingham," &c., follow each
other in rapid succession. An-
other company has each of its
lorries named after a character
from the works of Charles
Dickens. One wonders what that
illustrious author would say were
he to see "Little Nell" being
towed home by "David Copper-
field," or "Mr. Micawber" stuck
fast in the mud, and "Uriah
Heep" worming its way in and
out of limbers, transport wagons,
the very reverse of "so very
umble."

The palm for apt (or the
reverse) nomenclatures must,
however, be awarded to the
drivers whose lot it is to take
charge of a caterpillar. Almost
without exception each caterpillar
is named, the following being
typical examples: "The Silent
(?) Knight," "Coming Along,"
"Creeping Lizzie," "Old Leather
Guts," "Arf-a-Mo," "Toddling
Top." Many manufacturers have
their trade name stamped on the
radiators, and one frequently notices
instances where drivers have not
been slow to take advantage of
this, and by ingeniously erasing
certain letters have bestowed more
or less apposite names on their
cars. Thus, by painting over the
first and last letters "Karrrier" be-
comes "Arrrie," and with a slight
alteration "Commer Car" is
turned into "Comme Car." There
is one omnibus which stands
alone as regards nomenclature,
for emblazoned on the front are
the words "Non sibi sed omnibus"
(Not for itself, but for all!)

The training of aviators for the
United States forces has progress-
ed rapidly in spite of at least one
ingenious attempt on the part of
enemy agents to obstruct. At the
aviation schools in Texas it was
noticed recently that the results of
many flights, though accomplished
by skilled officers, were untrust-
worthy. Altitudes and distances
were miscalculated; landings of-
ten clumsily negotiated. At last one
of the officials brought himself
to examine the goggles supplied
to the aviators. The goggles
arousing suspicion, were sent to
the laboratory of the Chinese
Institute at Washington for expert
investigation. There it was dis-
covered that the lenses had been
cunningly ground so as to distort
and actually reduce the power of
vision. The goggles were all
bought from a firm with a
German name.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru 12,500	FRI, 12th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru 12,500	FRI, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru 12,500	SAT, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN. VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, AUSTON, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

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* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

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Steamers.

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These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	12th July at 10 a.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	12th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	18th July at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	19th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	23rd July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 11, 1918.

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CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Timanoeek	Amoy	in port	11th July	Batavia
Tjipanas	Macassar	24th July	1st Aug.	Batavia

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	SUN., 14th July at 11 a.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 19th July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 17th July at 6 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 18th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 19th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YUEN" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAEKWIJK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so-called a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadei, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

New American Shipyard.

San Francisco, June 22.—A big Pacific port shipyard has started an extension costing more than twenty million dollars. It covers 158 acres and provides ten berths for building steel ships each of twenty thousand tons. The giant plant is named the Liberty shipyard. Wooden ships, of which scores have been built and are building along the Pacific coast, it is now claimed, are virtually unsinkable. One such ship was torpedoed twice, once directly under the engine room, but reached port.

Two Steamers Salvaged.

The salvage operations to raise the s.s. Riutakusan Maru, gross tonnage 1,067 tons, owned by Mr. Kudo Kaichiro of Hakodate, which caught fire while off Era Machi, Oshima Province, Hakkaide and sank, have been completed by the Matsushima Maru, one of the salvagers boats of the Nippon Kaji Kozio Kaisha, Osaka, and the sunken vessel was successfully raised on the 15th ultimo. The vessel was taken to Hakodate for repairs on the 17th. The s.s. Masaki Maru (1,229 tons) of the Kussake Gomei Kaisha, which stranded at Kinohi Point near the Daidoko, Chosen, was also refloated, and under the escort of the Sakigake Maru, No. 2 of the same salvage company, safely arrived at Osaka at 2 p.m. on the 17th. Repairs are to be done at Kobe shortly, says the "Kobe Herald."

Changed Terms of Buying and Selling Ships.

The shipping market in Japan is now in an uncertain condition,—in other words, shipping men have no clear idea as to whether the shipping market will become active or depressed. This state of affairs shows itself in the abnormal terms on which ships are now bought and sold. The "Japan Chronicle" reports that recently the Kihara Company bought the Fukuura Maru and a few other steamers on condition that these steamers should be sold back to the original owners—though at what price was not made known. This is practically a charter transaction. Another unusual transaction is the sale of a newly-built steamer of 3,500 tons from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to the Towa Kisen Kaisha. The price of the vessel is reported to be ¥850 a ton—a rather high price on the face of it; but it is by no means high when it is learned that the seller is to pay ¥36 per ton per month as "charter money" to the buyer for the next twelve months. Why this sum is not deducted from the price instead of making it appear that the ship has been sold at a record figure it is not easy to understand—unless, indeed, it is designed to send up the value of tonnage. The Mikami Shokai has bought the Shosho Maru III and the Rokizan Maru (formerly the Shosho Maru VII), both vessels of 2,030 tons—from the Shosho Yokohama for ¥680. It is stated, however, that the actual price is ¥600, and the buyer is bound by agreement to give two-thirds of the profit that may be realised by reselling the steamer.

Men and Ships From America.

With the return of Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, to Washington, and the reports he has made to the President and his conversations with members of the High Command, it has been made more evident than ever that the best contribution America can make to the Allied cause is men. Guns, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds the British and French have, Mr. Baker reports, but men is what they need, and every effort will be made to get them over as quickly as possible. Recently ex-President Taft, who has loyally stood by the President since the beginning of the war and through his writings and speeches has done, perhaps, more than any other man to influence thought in the right direction, declared that America must raise an Army of 5,000,000 men and Major-General Wood, the senior officer of the Regular Army, after a careful inspection of the Western front, returned to this country with a similar message. Now Mr. Baker comes back equally impressed with the necessity for increasing American man-power in France. Five million men is looking to the future, but competent military students say it is not impossible for the United States to have 3,000,000 men under arms within the next twelve months if the nation concentrates all its energies on the problem, so that the manufacture of most essentials is abandoned and the shipping output is expedited.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S SITTING.

Messrs. Dodwell and Company's Cases.

The Tribunal again sat this afternoon, when the following were among the cases dealt with:

Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. G. Morton Smith
1. T. O. Nixon
3. F. Syme-Thompson.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. W. Stone and E. Grant Smith.

Mr. Morton Smith appeared for the firm.

The Chairman said the Tribunal understood the firm carried on a business of shipping and general merchandise, and it was put to the Tribunal that the firm was serving both Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony. The pre-war staff was 12 Europeans and six Portuguese. Now the European staff is seven, including Mr. Dodwell, and the Portuguese staff has been increased to six.

Mr. Morton Smith said that five men had left the Hongkong office for active service.

The Chairman:—The firm asks for absolute exemption for all three men before the Tribunal?—Yes.

In the case of Mr. Morton Smith, 33, married, the Chairman said the Tribunal understood that he was sub-manager and when Mr. Dodwell was away he was in charge of the business. He attended particularly to the shipping business.

Mr. Dixon, 23, single, was in the book-keeping department.

The Chairman:—It is understood that you have no shipping control accounts to deal with, only certain Japanese ships you are seeing for?—That is so.

The Chairman:—Mr. Syme-Thompson, 31, and single—he is in the import and export and insurance department. Both are very reduced owing to the war?—To a certain extent, yes. The insurance referred to is in the form of agencies to Home companies. Mr. Grant-Smith does not assist in this department.

Mr. Morton Smith, in answer to a query, said that the piece goods which were dealt in were mainly from Manchester and Home generally, and some small silk from France. They had dealt in flour from America, but they could not get it now. This department dealt with sundries generally.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Morton Smith said that Mr. Dodwell was at present away.

The Chairman:—The firm is able to get along without one man?—We might do for a month or two, but it is a different matter to go along indefinitely.

The Chairman:—You are managers for the Union Water Boat Company and the United Asbestos Company?—Yes.

Is there anyone in those departments who could assist in your office?—I do not think so. We have reduced our staff to the minimum we can carry on with. The assistants we have left have been with us many years without any change. We only have one European in each department.

Major Morgan applied for non-exemption in the case of two. He presumed that when Mr. Dodwell came back he would be within military age and that he would in due course come before the Tribunal. He presumed also that being the head of the firm he would be given exemption.

The Tribunal considered the cases and later announced that Mr. Syme-Thompson would be given three months' exemption. The case of Mr. Morton Smith and Mr. Nixon would be exempted for the time being.

Messrs. Wm. Powell and Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. E. W. White.
2. J. O. Finch.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. Overy and C. Stuart.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman intimated that before the war there were eight European men and three ladies, one Portuguese and eight Chinese in the shop. The staff was now reduced to six European men and three ladies. The Tribunal understood that this reduction was not caused by any men going on military service. Mr. White is 38 and married. He is in the house and ship furnishing departments. The firm asked for the exemption of Mr. White.

Mr. Lewis said that in this department the firm did a big business and as regarded it being in the Imperial or essential interests of the Colony he might point out that ships which were built here besides some of those that came in were furnished by the firm. As an instance, the firm had furnished the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia and they had been asked to tender for a big job now. He contended that passenger ships could not go to sea unless they were well furnished.

The Chairman said that in the case of Mr. Finch he was 26 and single. He is a salesman in the drapery department. The Tribunal understood that the firm did not ask for exemption in this case except for a short time while alterations in the establishment are being made.

Mr. Lewis:—That is so. I am asked to say that the firm can ill-spare him and they do not want to lose him.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in both cases.

After the cases had been considered, the Chairman announced that Mr. Finch would be granted no exemption and Mr. White three months.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. M. F. Murray
2. L. O. Robinson
3. P. T. Obiters
4. C. P. Templeton
5. A. E. Cherry
6. J. S. Jennings

The following men of military age from this company have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. A. Baxter and N. E. Kent.

The Tribunal decided to exempt all the men.

The "Hongkong Telegraph."

The following is medically fit:—A. Morley.

The following men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Hicks and O. M. Wilson.

Mr. Morley was passed for service.

Messrs. Brewer and Co.

The following is medically fit:—N. L. Brewer.

No men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service from this firm.

Three months' exemption was granted.

Belgian Minister To China.

Monsieur Paul May, the Belgian Minister to China, left for Tientsin on the 28th ult.

Railway Collision.

A collision occurred on the Tientsin-Pukow Line on the 22nd ult. at 1 a.m. at Sakou Station, on the border of Shantung and Chekiang Provinces, between the 35th Down Goods train and the 4th Up Passengers train. A great number of passengers, it is stated, were injured. The track coolies committed suicide, apparently imitating the recent action of two sidemen in Japan who considered themselves blameable for a somewhat similar railway fatality.—Peking Leader.

Important Shanghai Trial.

The case against the three Portuguese citizens (J. L. Carneiro, L. Lemos and R. P. Carneiro), who were arrested some time ago in connection with the big Shanghai share frauds, will be held in the Portuguese Consular Court on the 15th inst. In the case of J. M. Baptista, who is charged with embezzling funds belonging to the American Trading Co., and who is now in custody in Japan, the Japanese authorities have granted extradition.

Baptista will probably arrive here next week in custody of a S. M. P. detective, says the Shanghai Mercury of July 8.

IN THE NEAR EAST.

American Women's Work for the Armenians.

Nora Walb, Secretary of the American Committee, Armenian and Syrian Relief, writes as follows:

We are living in an age of heroism. Deeds that would have staggered the imagination a few months ago are accepted as ordinary and commonplace. The laying down of life for a principle is no longer an idealistic belief; it is a realism. Men and women the world over are giving of their "all" to make the world safe for the coming generations.

In no section of the world has such a price been paid for an ideal as the Christian peoples of the Near East have paid for the right to keep alive Christianity.

During the past year I have surveyed the Near East from the Russian Caucasus, through Turkey, Persia, Palestine, and south to Port Said, in Egypt. Through my hands has passed almost every letter and cablegram that has come out of this section of the world to America. Before the terrific suffering of these people, the martyrdom of Belgium, the bleeding of Poland pales.

In no other section of the world has so much been demanded of women.

American women, whether travellers, teachers, missionaries, or wives of ambassadors and consuls in this Country at the outbreak of the war, have come nobly to the aid of the native Armenian, Syrian, and Greek women, and hand in hand the East and West have met to grapple with the situation, while our American soldiers have been hastened to the front to make the world safe for democracy.

While Germany was trying her Kultur upon defenceless Belgium and valiant France on the western front, she was at the same time grasping the Turk by the throat on the east with her mailed fist and driving the misguided Moslem on to deeds which she in her own professed Christianity dared not commit.

"Women and children first" has been the chivalrous maxim of the past centuries. "Women and children first in suffering" has been the word in the Near East, where the sands of the desert of Der-el Zor are strewn with the slaking bones of the victims of deportations and the snows of the Caucasian passes are stained with the blood of helpless women and children.

Above all, and out of this reign of terror in Turkey, in now liberated Palestine, in struggling Persia, and in Mesopotamia have risen women whose names belong with the heroines of our age.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, who from the door of the Consulate in Constantinople offered food to dying Armenian women and children, who bound up their wounds and went day after day with her husband to do what she could for these afflicted people before the breaking of diplomatic relations with America.

Miss Mary Caroline Holmes, author of that charming Syrian romance, "Who Follows in Their Train," who has lived to see her beloved adopted country a land of desolation and waste, and to cable to America: "Women and children are dying in the Lebanon region at the rate of one thousand a day. The suffering from starvation and deportation is indescribable."

Miss Mary Louise Graffam, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, stationed at Siva, in Turkey, who secured permission to accompany her mission girls on their way into exile. At Malatia she was forced to leave the 200 exiles, whom she had so heroically defended, and from whom no word has as yet been received.

Mrs. Henry Riggs, wife of the former president of the American College at Harpoot, gave her life while working for the destitute peoples in the region of Harpoot. Mrs. Clarence Usher died of typhus after the siege of Van, where she and her husband had cared for hundreds of wounded.

American women have remained at their posts, braving indes-

crible dangers, for the sake of the girls under their protection.

But after all is told, it is the Armenian and Syrian women who have suffered most and who have given most. The Turk, in his ruthless onslaught against the very people who were the backbone of the nation—the Armenian and Syrian Christians—has believed that the only way to rid the land of these peoples who profess Christianity, and are pro-Ally in sympathy, is to assimilate them into Islamism or to wipe out completely the women and children.

Women of wealth and culture and refinement met a like fate. Women educated in France, in England, in America, accustomed to ease and luxury, have been forced to leave everything behind them and take to the road, driven on before arrogant ruffians armed with whips; driven across desert and mountain, without food, stripped of their clothing, the common prey of the germardes, after the officers had taken their pick.

No respect has been paid to age or condition. Women with gray hair have been killed with the bayonet while men laughed, have been left to die by the roadside; babies tossed from bayonet to bayonet as sport for the tormentors. Women in childbirth have been driven on until they dropped dead by the roadside.

All of this has left undaunted the spirit of the wonderful womanhood of these Eastern women. Offered safety and protection if they would become Moslems, they have kept resolutely to their faith, preferring to die rather than to renounce their religion or betray their people.

It is true that many of these women have gone into harems. A member of our Consulate service told me yesterday that he personally had seen girls sold at auction for anything from eighty cents to two dollars in more than one city within the Turkish Empire.

Dr. Frederick W. MacCallum, who had charge of the relief work for the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in the Russian Caucasus, home on a short visit, has told me how when the Russian troops advanced to Trebizond and Van he sent out relief workers to buy back Christian women from Moslems, and purchased their freedom for a dollar apiece.

The thing that I marvel at is the wondrous poise of these women. How have they kept their sanity?

They, like our men in the trenches, must be brought very close to some great superhuman power by their suffering. Their wonderful mother love is unending. Women have carried their children for months and months, foraging for food, hiding them in the snow to keep them warm, and finally reached relief stations. Women who have wandered two and a half years reached Caesarea last week, some of them carrying children born on the road. Other women, who have seen their own children butchered or die of starvation have taken up another woman's child and carried it on to safety, when their own arms were empty.

Two million women, according to a recent conservative estimate, have found safety within relief stations established throughout the Russian Caucasus, Persia, and Mesopotamia by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Metropolitan Tower, New York. These women, now that they have reached a safe haven, have not been content to sit down and mourn over their losses; with eager hands they have reached out for work, and are busy tending and spinning and weaving raw cotton and wool into cloth and fashioning it into garments for the 400,000 orphan children in the various camps, and making uniforms for the soldiers. These hands are busy from morning until night furnishing garments, preparing food, caring for the sick.

From every class and every circumstance in life they are doing their utmost to help. Side by side with them, all working and looking forward to the coming peace, when the world will be a safe dwelling place for women and children, are American women, braving the dangers of war and of pestilence.

MORALITY AND MONEY-GRUBBING.

Japanese Youths and Commercial Careers.

Mention has been made of the large number of teachers deserting their profession for the more lucrative employment offered by business-houses, says the Japan Chronicle. Now it appears that the number of Japanese youths aspiring to scholastic and even military honours is showing a marked decrease.

In consequence of the remarkable progress in economic circles since the outbreak of war, says the Chugai Shogyo, the demand for promising youths has correspondingly increased in the industrial and commercial world. This has led to a marked disinclination among graduates with honours from the Engineering Colleges in the Imperial Universities to accept positions as Assistant Professors with their alma mater. This state of affairs may be highly satisfactory from the viewpoint of industrial development, but is certainly discouraging from that of scientific progress.

It is the custom of the Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Journal proceeds, to appoint Assistant Professors from among graduates with superior scholastic attainments, and consequently such positions used to be greatly coveted. That such an honourable position has now lost much of its former attraction in the eyes of the graduates is, of course, because better opportunities are offered them elsewhere. Although the Tokyo paper thinks it says little for the moral culture of these young men in attaching paramount importance to a question of remuneration in choosing their future profession, such a tendency must be accepted as inevitable in the present condition of Japanese society, where materialism has such a powerful hold.

In order to induce capable young men with a bright scholastic future to accept positions as Assistant Professors, and make them contribute to the future progress of scientific work, it is important that their treatment in the Universities should be improved, at the same time giving closer attention to the moral training of students in the higher educational institutions. Another—and still more deplorable—tendency, which accordingly inspires greater anxiety in our Tokyo contemporary, is that the number of young men aspiring to military honours has shown a gradual decrease of late years. This tendency was especially marked this year in the decrease in the number of applicants to Military Academies and similar institutions. The Tokyo journal attributes this state of things partly to the fact that the horrors of the war now raging have led parents to doubt the idea of their sons entering upon military or naval careers, but more largely to the prevalence among the rising generation generally of a strong inclination to materialism. The Chugai Shogyo grieves over this state of things as affecting the future welfare of the State. In this matter also the Tokyo journal urges the introduction of some improvement in the treatment of military and naval officers of lower grades.

A more effective step for bettering this regrettable situation is, in the view of the Chugai Shogyo, to improve the moral education of Japanese youths, so that the tendency to run after materialistic objects may be kept under proper restraint. While congratulating Japan on the great increase of her national wealth, thanks to the war situation, the Tokyo journal deprecates the fact that economic prosperity has had the effect of demoralizing the sound ideas of the rising generation.

Austria's Bread Ration. The New Austrian bread ration of 90 grammes is equivalent to about three ounces.

Surely a new internationalism is coming out of our age of heroism, for East and West, despite their differences, have joined hands in a common task and a common sorrow.

Lieng Shih-yi, former Chinese Minister of Finance, arrived in the Colony to-day from the North.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

"FIGHT AND PRAY."

New York, July 10. The Catholic War Council has issued a call to "fight and pray." It is signed by the American Cardinals and declares that all American Catholics are enthusiastically working in the prosecution of the war. If the nation fight like heroes and pray like saints, America will lead the nations to victory. It calls upon Catholics to say the Angelus thrice daily for the guidance of the nation and the welfare of the heroes.

THE BOMBARDMENTS OF PARIS.

Paris, July 10. In the long range and aerial bombardments of Paris from January 1st to June 30th, 141 persons were killed and 432 injured including 66 suffocated in the panic on March 11.

AN AUSTRALIAN RESTRICTION RELAXED.

Melbourne, July 11. The Minister of Customs announces that he allows importation of Java and China teas on a basis of fifty per cent. of 1916 cargoes. Importation was prohibited eighteen months ago in view of promoting the consumption of Indian tea.

TYPHOON DAMAGE AT GUAM.

New York, July 10. The island of Guam was swept by a typhoon on July 7. The loss of life was small, but much property was destroyed and crops were devastated.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 11. The silver market is steady.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S UNIONISM.

We are Living in a Changed World.

"I am not ashamed for one to say that I think the whole Unionist position is not maintainable, as we thought it for so many years."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who used these words at the annual general meeting of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association, in London, proceeded to give his reasons for his change of opinion. "It is not maintainable," he continued, "partly because our people—the majority of our people—would not support us in maintaining it with the consistency and resolution which are necessary to make it successful; it is not maintainable partly because the whole world has changed around us, and the conditions with which we have to deal are entirely different from those with which we were confronted when that policy was formed."

We should not be impatient. The Government were not dealing with a clean slate, they were not writing for the first time in this chapter. There was a Home Rule Act upon the Statute Book, there were pledges to Ulster, given not by the present Prime Minister alone, but by his predecessor, there was infinite diversity of opinion and an almost infinite conflict of interest, and it saved no time to refuse to the Government that leisure for their deliberations and the preparation of their scheme which might give them some chance of reconciling the conditions they had embodied in any plans they might propose.

A new Administration is now in office," Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "and we look to them to take action. We build on their success in so doing our hopes that we may fulfil not one side of our Irish policy but the two sides, which may both give us the manpower we require and afford a settlement of this long strife between Irish political parties and ourselves. It is obvious that I cannot at this stage state the form which the Government measure may take. I venture to hope that you and all responsible people will keep an open and candid mind for its consideration when you see it."

The Irish question no longer stood as an isolated problem. He was convinced that unless means could be found not only to gratify the desire of Ireland for some kind of Legislature for itself, but to evolve Legislatures for other parts of the United Kingdom to undertake large portions of those duties and functions hitherto discharged at Westminster, the whole machine would break down from overwork.

Lieng Shih-yi.

Lieng Shih-yi, former Chinese Minister of Finance, arrived in the Colony to-day from the North.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

Anglo-Chinese Complications.

Serious diplomatic complications threaten to develop between the Chinese and British authorities in Peking in connection with the recent murder of Mr. Graham, a British missionary. It is stated that the unfortunate man was killed by Chinese pirates about two months ago while proceeding to Fokien from Chekiang. At the time the incident was reported, says the Mainichi correspondent at Peking, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, took up the matter with the Chinese Government, demanding that speedy measures be taken against the pirates. A month and a half passed without any response being made, whereupon the British Minister is said to have informed the Chinese Government that Great Britain intended to dispatch a gun-boat to the waters frequented by the pirates, and declared that China would detail a warship to accompany the British vessel. This proposal the Chinese Government refused to entertain on the ground that the serious domestic unrest left it without any warship available for the purpose. Owing to this refusal of the Chinese Government to take co-operative action, Britain was obliged to act independently, and accordingly the warship was sent to Chekiang and Fokien.

The Chinese authorities in Chekiang province, regarding this action of the British warship as an infringement of China's sovereignty, applied to the Peking Government, asking that a protest be lodged with the British authorities. On the 17th instant, continues the Peking message to the Osaka Journal, the Chinese Foreign Office formally lodged a protest with the British Minister in compliance with this application, but the latter has ignored the protest, which he regards as preposterous from a Government which has shown such negligence during the last two months in regard to British representations. The British Minister further takes the line, according to the Mainichi correspondent, that the Chinese Government gave tacit approval to independent action by the British warship.—N. C. Daily News.

Killed at Zebrugge.

Amongst the gallant officers who lost their lives in the attack on Zebrugge was Captain Henry Crooby, R.N., who was in command of the Blue Jackal. In 1900 he served in the China War as midshipman of H.M.S. Anson, acting as A.D.C. to Captain H.A. Bayly throughout the siege and in all the operations at and around Tientsin until invalided in August.

